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M. C. GALLAWAY. 282 Second street,

M. C. GALLAWAY, 282 Second street, J. M. KRATING. Memphis. Tenn MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY : : APRIL 5, 1877.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE AD MINISTRATION. The Columbia Herald and Mail, in an article on the position of the American, assumes that we have changed our attitude toward the administration, and says: "We are willing for you to come back from your foolish departure from the faith, and will permit you to grow a little at being pulled back."

The Herald and Mail is mistaken in supp (1.) The Herald and Mail is mistaken in supposing we have made any kind of departure, or that we have in any way altered our opinions concerning the policy to be pursued by the southern people. The American is a newspaper, and expects to comment freely upon policies as they arise. If new light shall be cast upon past events by those occurring today, it will not hesitate to square its views according to new developments, looked at always in the light of those Democratic principles which we hold essential to the correct government of this country. We have had no occasion yet to doubt the correctness of any opinion we have entertained upon polities. We have endeavored very carefully to present the events which have occurred, pointing out their connection with political principles and their bearing on the country, and criticising freely. We have not, however, altered our own views or our position. On the contrary, we have carefully kept that position in view, because we believe it to be correct.

(2.) The Herald and Mail errs, we think, in regard elements in the south for political purposes. These offices may be held by any citizen who chooses to accept them. The south can with poor grace denounce an administration for appointing bad officials when no good citizen will accept. There are but few Benublicans in the south who are fit to hold office or discharge its duties. Hence, to be properly filled, some Democrats must accept positions. Those who do accept must do so upon their own responsibility, and stand or fall upon their conduct in office. As we have before said, a Democrat offered position might well, for his country's sake, hesitate to decline; for his own sake, he might well hesitate to accept. Perhaps most of those to whom office is offered will hesitate to decline upon their own account. With that we have nothing to do. Every man must, at his own peril, take the narrow personal views or the broad one.

(4.) We have so often enunciated the same principle that we repeat to entirely agree with the following from the Head and Mail; "We sincerely believe Mr. Hayes and his friends are participants in the greatest crime of the century, for which they deserve and should receive the reprobation of all good men." Although our columbia cotemporary threatens to isolate itself upon a fofty sollinde and keep erying out, we expect to find it agree with us entirely, as to what we shall do before we reach that period, when fraud can be effectively rebuked and Democracy triamph.—Nuhwhelle American, offices may be held by any citizen who chooses to

Our cotemporary is not just to itself in this article. The position it occupies as the central organ of the Democratic party of Tennessee requires that it should be, at all times, outspoken and candid, a plain guide for practical and plain people who have no other use for a partisan organization than to secure through it ascendancy of declared principles, and through them the very best administration of the government. We regret to say the American has not for some time been such a of the public peace, intrenched in a little guide. If it has not gushed and slobbered brief authority, and wielding it only for the guide. If it has not gushed and slobbered over Hayes, it has not failed to strengthen the disaffected, because office-seeking Democrats, by such statements and admissions as is contained in its third paragraph, and by assuming, as it does in its second, that by the becomes them under the circumstances of Hayes's elevation to the Presidency-the Democrats of the south are assuming one of istered to regulate their State affairs in their own whipping, and Watson replied: way, the people of the south will, as they ought to, say "well done;" but those of them or even weaken upon the Democratic principles by which this policy has been forced upon Hayes. They do not forget Grant's last order, countermanded by the same Sherman who yesterday left Washington to attend a wedding and gave that as an excuse for withholding the promulgation of the order of Hayes issued on Monday last. President Grant, with the electoral vote of the several States before him, realized by the popular Democratic majority of 241,-022, that the people were opposed to military power or the maintenance of carpetbag gov ernments by the bayonet; hence he issued an order withdrawing the troops from the Statehouse in New Orleans. Hayes, urged by the logic of the same figures, announced that his would be a civil and not a military policy. He could not but yield to the power of the people, so that it mattered nothing what the attitude of the southern people,

whether "frigid" or not, the bayonet was des

and was not "frigid;" he is and has been dig-

the feet of Hayes, nor thrown up his hat upon

hood of the south, standing neither in sup-

pliance nor defiance, but as one

tain it, standing for that right, op-posed to all compromise, and intent only

upon the fullest measure of justice. If the

American had done likewise, its explanation

to the Columbia Mail had been unnecessary.

Our cotemporary's position is illogical in every sense. In nothing more so than its ad-

vice to Democrats to accept office under

Hayes, and so become indorsers of the "greatest crime" of the century, of which it

believes "Mr. Hayes and his friends to be

" participants, and for which they deserve

" and should receive the reprobation of all

" good men." How can a man consistently

live up to Democratic principles and be the

executant of Republican policies opposed to

those principles? Let Key's conduct in the

case of the removal of the troops from South

Carolina answer. Finding that he must be consistent or surrender his fat office. '

master-general, who, we were told, went into the cabinet a Democrat, and intended to remain one, voted with Sherman and Thompson to keep the troops in Columbia as a barrier to the resteration of the civil power in Hampton's hands. As with Key, so with all others who desert Democracy to take office under Hayes upon the plea of the public necessity and the scarcity of honest men in the Republican earty at the south—a plea that is as far from the fact as is the asserted unselfishness of the hungry and eager office-hunter to whom principle is but a shadow compared with the substance known as official plunder. The American is in error, of which, we submit, it ought, without loss of time, to purge itself thoroughly. The Democrats of the south are and will be true to the constitution and laws of the Union; they will obey those laws and that constitution, but they will not "support" Hayes in a partisan sense, nor give him credit for policies which are theirs and which their votes, in common with those of their Democratic brethren north, east and west, compelled His Fraudulency to enforce. The Democrats of the south will be loyal to every promise their party has pledged them to, and they will, in their several States, in so far as they can, enforce these promises; but they will never do so through office-holders, who, having gone over to the enemy, have shoulred, and must bear, their share of the heavy load of disgrace, which, as the American admits, rests upon Hayes and his friends,

ANOTHER REVELATION.

receive the reprobation of all good men."

and for which, it says, he and they, "should

The Thad Stevens Vendetta Business Played Out-Brief Authority Wielded to Exasperate Con-

Chicago Times (editorial): Current reve ations are illustrating with the satiric force of contrast the manner of men and the man ner of methods by which we have been ruled ince the war closed. When Stevens and us Jacobite ways were rampant in congres we saw the full consummate flower of th loctrine of hate as applied among peoples It was Stevens who devised the unspeakable ystem of national vendetta which has divided he two sections since 1865. But it may be fairly questioned whether this anarchic sys tem, intended not for the government but rather the misgovernment of States, was not (2) The Herald and Mail crrs we think, in regard to the duty of a people to a de facto government which it is admitted will not be disturbed. The question which presented itself to the southern people was, whether to treat the administration in every respect with an ley frightly, and to allow the south to go on from bad to worse, her business languishing, her labor becoming more disorganized every day, and inevitable ruin approaching nearer with each succeeding year. There may be a great deal of principle and dignity in that course, but we fail to perceive it, and the practical good sense of the southern people has glaen them quite a different view. Such a course the people of Louistana and South Carolina would regard as suicidal. We find Governor Hampton standing precisely upon the same line we have assumed, and yet adhering rigorously to Democratic principles.

(3.) So far as taking office under the administration is concerned, the government, whether good or bad, whether it be in by foul means or good means, is always capable of being carried on for the benefit of the people or to their injury. Without regard to the title of the administration the offices may be made a convenience and a benefit, and kept aloof from politics, or they may be still appointed from those who will continue to combine the ignorant elements in the south for political purposes. These offices may be held by any citizen who chooses to accept them. The south can with poor grace department of States, was not less baleful, as it certainly was more manly, than the petty provocation plan which Stevens's less resolute and less capable successors employed. It were vain to rehearse the individual or the sum total in special instances. A recent correspondence between Don Cameron, before his translation to his father's empty shoes, will illustrate the incredible litteness of the methods by which the country has been ruled. In January, Don, the secretary of war, desiring certain official documents from the executive department of North Carolina, ess baleful, as it certainly was more manly ington by Sherman's army in 1865; that re peated applications had been made to the ederal authorities by the State government for permission to make copies, and on severa ccasions when the State had very consider able pecuniary interests at stake. Permission was refused in every case. When Vance was lected to the United States senate, the adinistration prints were free to go through he records of North Carolina, stored in the war department, to find matter to hold up against his character and motives. asked for permission to copy two letters wholly vindicating himself wholly vindicating himself from the as-persions. It was refused. When the camiign opened in North Carolina last summer ludge Settle came down primed with earbled ocuments extracted from the State archive in the war department. Vance and his friends were refused permission to ever lance at them. Congress was applied to The house promptly passed a bill authorizing he secretary of war to permit the authorities of North Carolina to take copies of the cap tured State archives. The senate buried the bill t is needless to say that Don didn't get from overnor Vance the data he demanded, that he did get a letter which the historian of the future will be apt to regard as the mosonclusive revelation of the infernal maligni ty and pettiness with which a people was ever plagued to the verge of revolution. Think of forty million of people paying taxes, year in and year out, for the support and entertainment of mountebank disturber

exasperation of conquered kinsmen.

Massachusetts Civilization. New York Tribune: Francis Hinckley, o Boston, gave startling testimony on Thurs assuming, as it does in its second, that by the day in relation to the Westborough reformaintenance of a dignified attitude—such as school, before the joint committee on published. relation to the Westborough reform charitable institutions. He said that while he was in the clerk's office of the institution one day, he heard punishment being admin-Democrats of the south are assuming one of hostility to the government. The Americanted forty-two blows, at each one of which ican in this does the Democracy of the boy-screamed, his cries growing fainter the southern States very much less than the instice they have a right to arrest for the justice they have a right to expect from conversation about the case, that that was it. To sustain the government of the United only one of three whippings he got for the States is the duty of all good citizens, but to same offense, and added that he fainted unsustain all the policies of Hayes's adminis-the superintendent punished Fitzgibbons untration another. Whatever His Fraudulency til he was tired, and then flogged him again. does worthy the applause and indorsement | Then Chase flogged him until he was tired, of the people will doubtless be applauded and and flogged him again. The name of the indersed. When he removes the troops from Watson's face was black and blue, and the Columbia and New Orleans, and leaves the skin broken in several places. Witness made people of South Carolina and Louisiana free some remark to him about the severity of the have almost killed me for nothing. ness then narrated the circumstances of the wetting of the boys Goss, Turner and Quinn who are Democrats will not necessarily desert | for making a disturbance in the lodge under the chapel. Coming out of the chapel the "Those boys have superintendent remarked: had their turn; now I will have mine." The hose by which the boys were drenched had an inch nozzle. The witness did not see Thomas Gartland until after he was dead Mr. Rice took the boy, naked and wet, into the school-room and flogged him, and after promising him further punishment by he superintendent sent him to the lodge The lad was next found dead. This test mony shows that there are some remarkably

> Paner Money Inflation in France The history of the French assignats, by Prof. ndrew D. White, read before several con-

well-developed brutes in Massachusetts.

ressmen last April, is published because i is believed to be timely. The French assignats were first issued it 1789. They were secured the confiscated ecclesiastical lands into which they could be invested at the will of the owner. After each issue of the paper money a new and larger issue was demanded in still a new and larger issue was deman ouder tones until one franc in gold was worth two hundred and eighty-eight francs in paper. The distress, the impoverishment, the ruin of egitimate buisness, the speculation, the cortined to yield to the ballot. Hampton is not ruption that accompany inflation, are well de the paper money should be taken at its real value and bargains made in whatever curnified throughout Chamberlain's long siege since November; he has not thrown himself at rency the people chose. The twenty-five hunlion francs of mandats and thirty-six the announcement of His Fraudulency's polibillion of assignats went the road of Continental and Confederate currency. But the cy. He had a sacred duty to perform, and nation was not left without money. Coin came in as if by magic, because "there will always be money." From that time specie always be money. From that time specie but, if so, it is only a question of time when the Evangelical ministers' association holds five meetings a he has performed it by representing the manwho knew his right and dare main-

> A Bull-Dog Better than a Mother. a little girl six year of age, at Huguenot, N.
> Y., hearing screams the other day, rushed to the sitting room and discovered her child enveloped in flames, and an English bull-dog tearing her burning clothing off with his paws and teeth. He had already torn over half the garments off, and it is believed that if he had been left alone he would have saved tons tone is "too defiant," and that the old war feeling in the north will be aroused at the spectacle of a Confederate general dictating terms to a Republican President. This immeasurable ass should be taken by one ear and fanned with the slack of the other till his fevered intellect cools off. The time has come when any honest gentleman, Confeder at general dictating terms to a Republican President. This immeasurable ass should be taken by one ear and fanned with the slack of the other till his fevered intellect cools off. The time has come when any honest gentleman, Confeder at general dictating terms to a Republican President. This immeasurable ass should be taken by one ear and fanned with the slack of the other till his fevered intellect cools off. The time has come when any honest gentleman, Confeder at the north will be aroused at the spectacle of a Confederate general dictating terms to a Republican President. This immeasurable ass should be taken by one ear and fanned with the slack of the other till his fevered intellect cools off. The time has come when any honest gentleman, Confeder at the current year—\$475,900—only \$477,880 the current year—\$475,000—only \$477,880 the distance of the current year—\$475,000—only if he had been left alone he would have saved the little girl's life. The mother, crazed at turning-board President, and these rede-sight, rushed forward and clasped the mouthed Radicals, who get rich on govern-

HAMPTON'S RECEPTION.

All Washington Turns Out to Do Honor to the Public Official who Represents the Hodest Democracy of South Carolina.

Amusing Contrast by Don Piatt-What Statesmen are Thought of at the Capital of the Republic-Radical Rottenness, Carpetbag Cut-Throats

and Thieves.

Washington Capital: Washington is not uch of a place for lionizing. Ordinarily ne statesman comes and goes about Washngton, and is not noticed, save by houseeepers with rooms to let, or by fellows with bs in sand. However lofty or imposing the ear and a committee of highly respectable itizens carrying his overcoat and umbrella. certainly dwindles in the perspective of ashington to proportions all the way from rdinary to insignificant—in some cases al e way from commonplace to contemptible. fenry Clay, colossal as he was in the eyes of the Old-line Whigs, who, as to the north, be-lieved in free soil; as to the south, mainained the divine right of every gentleman to wallow his own nigger, and whose only com-mon ground of belief was the American syse.a and the infallibility of Clay—gigantic as lay was in the eyes of these, it is of record at the small boys of Washington were wont o have fun with him, and on more than one everie, along those cow-paths, which used be termed "streets" prior to the advent of

ar Shepherd. At great distances from the capitol, in bethed provinces, like lowa, where the peoad the Inter-Ocean, I have even heard the ame of Spencer mentioned with respect. In tine, where a number twelve boot is condered an indication of a small foot, where e diet is composed of sawdust and north ind, and where pork and beans are a luxury, Slaine is regarded as a great man, and oc-asionally you will find a log hut in the one woods, whose occupants think him also onest and sincere. And I have found in the Western Reserve of Ohio Darwinian links between the Connecticut clock-peddler and the impanzee, who considered Garfield a statesan, and John Sherman a patriot and a inancier. But in Washington, where the tatesman is seen face to face; where daily ntercourse with him dispels illusion, pro-notes the discovery of what was supposed to be loftiness of soul is mere length of legs, nd develops the fact that what seemed proundity of intellect is nothing but solemnity of countenance, we learn to set the statesman own at its true value—which is frequently eckoned higher in the dollars and cents of

e lobby than in the respect and esteem of the community.

In view of these sad facts, the statesman who is received with demonstrations of honor by the populace of Washington may be rethat can be paid by the American people.

During the week just past there has been in our midst a man who, until within the last and accuration of the last and applications for recommendations, that he hadn't quite so much influence with this administration as he had with the last ministration as has been best known as a Confederate cavalry officer, and as the lineal descendant of a revolutionary hero—Wade Hampton. It is safe to say that no man, coming to Washington as the governor of a State simply, ever received so many personal tributes, or encountered such unreserved demonstrations of respect and admiration, as have been accorded to this gentleman. We need not look far to ind the logic of these facts. Personally General Hampton is simply a cultivated and courteous gentleman, no more so than hundreds of others to be found in his and other States; he is, in no sense of the word, a genius, and, beyond the square, straightforward discharge whatever duties may devolve upon h makes no pretension to greatness. ecause of any pre-eminent qualities of his own that General Hampton has been singled out and made the object of the most flattering round of popular demonstrations that have been accorded to any individual by this community for many years. It is because he comes here as the representative of a senti-ment and the embodiment of an idea which, together, form the nearest appreach to true patriotism that has animated the American bosom since the debauchery of the little men and mean souls who followed the war made patriotism a jibe and turned "loyalty" into a synonym for lust, larceny, bribery, brutality and all the other crimes and curses that have made the late regime monstrous in its day

and hideous in history. Wade Hampton comes here to represent that last appeal of wronged manhood from the court of official oppression to the majesty of popular might. He comes to utter in the deaf ears of debauched power and to whisper to the numb souls of triflers and tyrants those mutterings of popular wrath which even firmer seated despots than ours have seldom heard without quaking. He comes to tell a shirking President and to say to a compromising cabinet that rapine and fraud and plunder and niggerism and carpetbaggery have reached the end of their tether, and that the next rope's end they reach will be tied with a slipping-noose. He comes, in short, to give voice to those sentiments which are seething in the depths of the popular heart, and to give expression to those fierce resolves turning-boards and Chamberlains and Pack-

Mr. Hayes may not comprehend the great fact that public acquiesence in his rape of the Presidency is due, not to the count of J. Madson Wells or the perjury of the "infamous ight," but to the promises of his inaugural and the assurances of his friends. If he labors under any mistake on this score, perhaps it would be well for him to reinforce the garrisons at Columbia and New Orleans, and pile Packard and Chamberlain as last straws upon the back of the people's patience. Then he will be in a position to find out the significance of the demonstrations that this cynical city has made over Wade Hampton. Then his eyes will open to the momentous truth that Jun Blaine does not represent the conscience of the United States, and that the furtive adroitness which possessed itself of the Mulligan letters—including the "mimorandy'-will prove a weak support to lean upon when the pillars of the temple are deed, open to these tremendous facts amid the baleful dancing blue-lights of hell, but they will open wide for all that. Blaine may member of the Baltimore conference of long be the "Banquo" that haunts the cabinet table, and his baleful visage may disturb the dreams of our fraudulent President when he sleeps with his southern policy under his pillow and his copy of the Capitol under guard.

But there is a time coming, not many days off, when compromise will no longer compromise and when adjustments will no longer adjust. The day is approaching when there can be no more treaties between patient Right and impudent Fraud. Had Wade Hampton come here as a representative of Right still patient, agreeing to a joint discussion with Chamberlain representing Fraud still impudent, he would not have encountered the welcome and the honors that met But he came with words upon his lips and with an earnest in his manner of Right its impudence. If Mr. Hayes is wise in time | imposes silence upon every member he will take hint. He and his advisers may order. Some driveling idiot, writing in a reeking organ of jobs and blackmail, says that Hamp-ton's tone is "too defiant," and that the old

of clothes. There are torches smoldering and smoking in South Carolina and Louisiana which Mr. Hayes can quench, or which he after their arrival in private families and at can kindle into flames whose glare will be seen and whose rear will be heard upon the shores of the St. Lawrence before they are ed. And he will not have many days in which to decide between the quenching and the kindling.

GRANT.

A Failure as a Business Man and Speculator He is Poorer Going out than when he Accepted the Presidency -His Future.

timate friend of the latter, contributes to today's Sunday Herald an article filled with personal incidents of Grant since his retirenent from the office of President. First, in peaking of his business losses and lack of ealth, he says he is not, as many suppose, a wealthy man (although it is prot knows where and how he will get his breakfast), for he has been unfortunate in business ventures. For example, his investment statesman may seem to denizens of the rural listricts and the provincial towns, who know him only as they see his name in the special dispatches, and who never see him except in campaign times, when he comes, with brass band in front, a torchlight procession in his bards and in front, a torchlight procession in his two years ago, to borrow money and sell property to pay taxes, etc., on those investments. It was for this purpose that the live stock on his St. Louis farm was sold so ridiculously cheap about that time, and about the same time he borrowed twenty-five thousand dollars from the Adams Ex-press company. He still holds most of his Branch property, as well as boule the latter has been improved and assessed again and again, until its value as a permaent investment has been doubled trebled, and its owner brought almost, to the verge of bankruptcy. He did not suffer alone, however, in these speculations, for the men who persuaded him into them, notably casion pinned placards upon his profound Tom Murphy, have gone glimmering into mutatails as he sauntered, in statesmanlike financial, if not Plutonian, darkness. It is therefore certain that his trip abroad will be characteristically modest, although it is a trip that he has long cherished an idea of, and one that he undertakes with eager expectancy of quiet enjoyment. On inauguration day, after he had lunched the incoming President and his household, Mrs. Grant

turned over the keys of the White House to Mrs. Hayes, and the Grants went body and baggage to Secretary Fish's mansion, as everyone knows. It was a strange change to them. The change to Long Branch they habitually made in the summer-time was of a lifferent kind. It was simply a shifting of abode, but here was a sudden relapse from household as well as official cares into an existence the character of which they had al most forgotten in the sixteen long years of their official power. How well they behaved, and how naturally they subsided from the makers of history into quiet citizenship cannot be better illustrated than by an exposure of Grant's every-day life during the three weeks previ ous to his departure for the west. The breakast hour at Secretary Fish's varied from six to ten o'clock in the morning, and Genera Frant found himself fully occupied until after that repast in reading his mail and morning papers, as well as receiving numerous callers, among them not a few who went away with their ears ringing with echoes of a grim joke. These were office-seekers who sought his influence with Hayes. The joke was a declaration by Grant, in answer to their always supplemented this declaration with a polite but firm refusal to interfere in the mises. After disposing of his breakfast nail and visitors, it was his custom to strol lown the avenue, the inevitable cigar in his mouth, and a self-satisfied air plainly evident in his carriage. He is a slow, deliberate pe-destrian, and not a graceful walker, one of his legs being more or less crippled with rheumatism; but he enjoyed his walks nev-

sibilities of official position. RELIGIOUS NEWS.

ertheless, and mainly because he occasionally

met old friends on the way with whom he de

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has returned to London from his trip to the continent for the benefit of his health. The Brooklyn Roman Catholic cathedral on which work has been begun again, will

ost two million dollars. It is said that there are more churches and members in Philadelphia than in any other city of the world, save London. A large number of Russian Catholics have lately settled along the line of the Kansas Pacific railroad, in the vicinity of Fort Hayes. The publication of a new newspaper, which will express the views of the high church party in England, will be begun in London on May 1st. It will be called the Daily Express.

New York has a mission for the Chinese ounded by Miss Sarah W. Goodrich, who conducted it two years, when Rev. Dr. Crosby assumed control and now carries it on. Seven Chinese have been converted to chris-

The Canadian pilgrims to Rome, whose de parture from Montreal to attend the Papal jubilee has already been announced, will leave that city April 19th. It is now reported that Bishop M'Nierny, of Albany, will accompany them.

The Reformer and Jewish Times gives us this information: "Rev. H. S. Jacobs is the handsomest, Rev. S. M. Isaacs is the oldest, and to give expression to those fierce resolves that are already fixed in the great soul of the people. This country has had enough of re-The Catholics of Sag Harbor, Long Island.

ave erected a fine church at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and a parsonage at a cost of six thousand dollars, all free of debt. A ompany of nuns from France are daily expected to take charge of the schools. A third paper has just been published by the American Palestine exploration society. The notable result of the latest exploration

by Dr. Merrell is fixing the site of the cities of the plain at the north instead of at the south end of the Dead sea, as has been here tofore held. The four largest Congregational churches in Massachusetts are the First, in Lowell, seven hundred and twenty-four members;

the First, in Springfield, six hundred and seventy-five; the First, in Chelsea, six hundred and seventy-four; and Park street, in Boston, six hundred. A clause in the deed of the Foundry Metho dist Episcopal church, Washington, which crashing about his ears. His eyes may, in- President Mayes and Mrs. Hayes attend, sets apart a pew therein for the President of the United States. Rev. B. Peyton Brown, a

> standing, is the pastor. Two missionary bishops of the Church of England in Africa have returned home— Bishop Crowther of the Niger mission, and Bishop Merriman, of Grahamstown, South Africa. Whether Bishop Merriman will go back is stated to be doubtful, as his health has failed from overwork.

> The Young Men's Catholic association of of this country will hold their third annual convention in New York on Wednesday, May 30th. Societies are requested to elect their delegates and to send notice of the lections to the secretary of the union on or before the fifteenth of April.

The New York Tablet reports that Father O'Keeffe, who kept up a long warfare with losing its patience, and hence his stay has his ecclesiastical superiors, and especially been an ovation at the hands of that vast and with Cardinal Cullen, in relation to the Caldaily growing majority of the populace who lan schools, has retired to a Trappist monaswould like to see Fraud abate something of | tery in Ireland. The vow of the Trappists

always be money. From that time species has maintained its rule in France, and in spite of all the wars of Napoleon, the restoration of the Bourbons, and the exactions of Germany, the country has been financially prosperous.

but, if so, it is only a question of time when they will be "forced to endure Robespierre."
To my mind the exceptional honors that have been accorded to Wade Hampton are signs of returning health in the body and reviving sense of manhood in the soul of the people.

Of the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the American board of commissioners for

clergyman who was ceasing to be a pastor was offered five thousand dollars for his manuscript sermons. The purchaser in-tended to retail them to ministers of the Church of England, and as they were long the sight, rushed forward and clasped the child to her bosom and held her close, thus bailling the [efforts which the faithful dog made, although singed and burned dreadfully himself, to tear off the clothing. The girl was burned to death and the mother fear-fully himself to the continuous that a system of theft which begins with an interest of the child to her bosom and held her close, thus begins and are made respectable through the social influence of stolen fortunes, will soon find it out. "Terms" may yet be "distanced" to this crew from the business end of a Winchester cifle, and they may yet find that a system of theft which begins with an ingelders have accepted the proposed to cut them in two, to suit the rectors and vicars. The offer was declined.

Twenty-three unit tended to retail them to ministers of the Church of England, and as they were long he proposed to cut them in two, to suit the rectors and vicars. The offer was declined.

Twenty-three unit tended to retail them to ministers of the called a case of dishonesty; to a called a case of this very; taking a case of total depravity; taking called a case of total depravity; taking called a case of total depravity; taking called a case of the rectors and vicars. The offer was declined.

Bishop Hare, of Niobrara, states that in his diocese among the Indians there are about five thousand regular communicants, between two and three thousand who regularly atten the services of the church on Sunday, and perhaps fifteen hundred baptized children. Schools are established and well attended and parents begin to feel a pride in the progress of their children.

The midnight mission of New York has closed its tenth year. During the last year three hundred and forty-one women were admitted. Of this number seventy-seven have been sent to atuations, forty-one to institu-The Washington correspondent of the Cheago Times writes: "Brooks, former editor of Grant's kitchen organ, and an inuntil they could go elsewhere, and thirty-nine left the house voluntarily.

The pastor of a Baptist church at Cedar Falls, Iowa, has been tried and found guilty by a council of "attempting to gain a repu-tation as a minister by means unworthy of a christian. The sin of this unfortunate pas tor consisted in writing his own religious puffs for the religious press and signing them with some one else to write these puffs, to what greatness might he have risen!

ave recently been placed in the city temple of London. Eight of them represent eight christian virtues, as faith, hope and charity, These windows are intended as memo rials of distinguished nonconformist and other personages—as, for instance, "truth' temple; "temperance," of Cromwell; "pa-tience," of Baxter; "wisdom," of Milton, and "faith," of John Wesley.

An advertisement in a recent Londo Times shows the practical form which the forts to suppress extravagance at funerals us taken in England. The notice reads hus: "Funeral company (limited), 28 New Bridge street, Blackfriars. Reformed funerals without appointments; broughams intead of mourning coaches; improved cars instead of hearses. Another advertisement n the same number of the Times calls attenion to the "patent earth-to-earth coffins" of mother "reform burial" company.

The University of Cambridge will be repesented in the field of foreign christian mis ions by a new mission at Delhi, the ancient apital of India. The promoters are the nembers of the "Cambridge mission aid and church societies." The object of the mission will be chiefly educational, and especially to offer "means for the higher education of young native christians and candi-dates for holy orders." Five men will be sent forward to open the work.

The International Sunday-school commit ee met last week at Indianapolis to arrange the last of the seven years series of uniform essons. The Kansas State Sunday-school onvention meets at Lawrence on April 12th and 14th; the California, at Oakland on May 1st and 3d. A Methodist Sunday-school congress was held at Indianapolis on March 29th and 30th; like congresses will be held at St. Louis on April 9th and 10th; at San Francisco on May 8th and 9th; at Des Moines, Iowa, on May 29th and 30th. The authorities of some of the colleges Oxford have sent a petition to parliament re-questing such an amendment to the universities bill now before it as will abolish the re-striction of certain headships and fellowships to clergymen of the Church of Eng-Clerical fellowships have been the subect of much complaint by the nonconform-sts, and have been used as an argument for

Some time ago Dr. Parker, of Hartford aggested that notices for the pulpit should thrown into verse, to give them greater effect. Perhaps the idea originated in the fact that on the first Sabbath in January Rev. A. J. Baird, of the First Cumberlan resbyterian church of Nashville, delivered or his sermon a poem. It has since been But this was outdone in the Metopolitan Methodist church in Washington Sunday after the inauguration, Dr. Newman, having preached, called upon a munister named Taylor to pray, and the whole prayer consisted of a poem, the latter part of which had reference entirely to the newly elected President. Fortunately, or mfortunately, President Hayes was not

ught before parliament.

Rev. Joseph Cook concluded a lecture the "Church and the Factory," recently deliv-ered in Tremont Temple, Boston, with these onet. In the old world it has been bridged the bayonet on the continent, and by the d glove in England. But in New England the only bridge that will cross that chasm is popular, scientific, aggressive, deadly christianity, laid on the buttresses of the Sabbath

and the common schools. Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the distin-Unitarian clergyman of Bos in a sermon preached There is no reason on, said, month, ast month, "There is no reason why any of us should oppose Mr. Moody and methods unless we show a better way. Let us be glad, as Paul was glad, that at any rate Christ is preached. If men can be brought to God and Christ, if christians are united in a common work to save souls, if they really go to seek those who are perish ing in our midst for want of friendly aid. this will be the revival we need and we must not oppose it.'

The hymn beginning-"Blest be the tle that binds Our hearts in christian love," was written by Rev. John Fawcett, pastor o a small Baptist county church in England The occasion of its being written is interest ing. Mr. Fawcett had received and accepter a call to a large church in London.

reached his farewell sermon, his furniture and books were on the wagons, and the weepng congregation, men, women and children re gathered to say farewell. Mrs. Fawcett ting on one of the boxes, amidst her tears ooked up into her husband's face, and said "O John, John! I cannot bear this." "No either," said the good man, weeping, Nor will we go; unload the wagons and pu everything where it was before." de cried with joy. Then it was that he wrote he immortal hymn as noticed above. Grant's Book.

A telegram from Pittsburg says: The rumon that Ex-President Grant would prepare a his-tory of the war in which he bore so distinguished a part may now be set down as a act. A few days ago there was received in this city, consigned to General Grant's cou-. Smith, at Little Washington, a few s distant from this city, a large box losely packed with papers and documents relating to the war, which Mr. Smith was charged to take the utmost care of until they should be called for by the general. A gentleman from Little Washington who recentl had a conversation with Mr. Smith, says he was informed that it was General Grant's intion when he shall have returned from Europe to take up his residence with Mr. Smith, and remain there until he shall have completed a history of the war, and more especially of that part of it which was prosecuted under his own immediate command, abundant data for which are contained in the documents and papers already referred to. General Grant's well-known liberality in ding with public questions, and his ability as a terse and graphic writer, peculiarly fit him for the office of historian of the civil war, and the book he proposes to write will, no oubt, clear up a great many obscure que tions, and present the great struggle in an ing examined and classified, so as to be in readiness for the general upon his return

from his trip abroad. Gradations of Crime. New York Graphic: The wisdom of many peoples, and of all ages, ordains for the punment of the same act various degrees severity, according to the influence of circumstances, or the guilt of the offenders Thus, homicide may be only killing by misadventure, or wilful murder, or high treason, according as the case may be. It is, thereverting to one's own use the money of another, exhibits, in the light of our lofty civilization, various gradations of guilt which after the manner of criminal statutes, are signified by appropriate names, the amount of the spoliation being in this case the principal criterion. Thus: Taking \$1,000,000 is called a case of genius; taking \$100,000 is called a case of shortage; taking \$50,000 is called a case of litigation; taking \$25,000 is called a case of insolvency; taking \$10,000 is called a case of irregularity, taking \$10,000 is called a case of irregularity, taking \$50,000 is called a case of irregularity, taking \$5000 is called a case of irregularity, taking \$10,000 is called a case of irregularity. Taking \$10,000 is called a case of irregularity, taking \$10,000 is called a case of irregularity. Taking \$10,000 is called a case of irregularity taking \$10,000 is called a case of irregularity. Taking \$10,000 is called a case of irregularity taking \$10,000 is called a case of irregularity. called a case of irregularity; taking \$5000 is called a case of defalcation; taking \$1000 is called a case of corruption; taking \$500 is called a case of embezzlement; taking \$100 is called a case of dishonesty; taking \$50 is called a case of thievery; taking \$25 is called a case of total depravity; taking one ham is

fully burned.
P. S.—This story is told to head off the appropriation and stops with a Presidency, bobia items which are doing the can be brought to the grief of justice the same as the larceny of a dollar bill or a suit byterian assembly in the United States, and

THE cheapest and best steam dyeing and cleaning house in the city is at 246 Second byterian assembly in the United States, and best steam dyeing and the city is at 246 Second T. J. WALKER & CO.

Description of the control of the city is at 246 Second T. J. WALKER & CO.

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Description

A DIVINE ON DANCING.

Dr. M'Donagh, of the New Dominion, Horrifles his Congregation by a Sermon made up of too plain Speech about Dancing.

Where do you Libertine and Lustful Christians get your Dances from? They are sent from Hell to France, and from France via Chicago to Canada."

The Toronto correspondent of the Chicago Times writes: The people of the province of Ontario are willing to bet their boots that ney can produce a more fearful and wonderal man of God than Brother Talmadge, of Brooklyn, in the person of Rev. William M'Donagh, Presbyterian minister of the ouishing town of Paris, on the Great Western railway. Brother M'Donagh has for some years been regarded as the champion exhort-Sixteen stained-glass memorial windows er of the Dominion. The other day l preached a sermon on dancing. The heads f the synod sent a stenographer to church, and the report of the sermon has been filed away as the foundation of an indictment Brother M'Donagh, which will be brought before the high Presbyterian tribunal that meets in Toronto in June next. The text is a memorial of Rev. Thomas Goodwin, the chaplain of Cromwell and founder of the city was the twelfth verse of the fifth chapter of Isaiah: "And the harp and the viol, the tabret, and pipe, and wine are in their feasts, but they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operations of his hands." send you a copy of those portions of the manuscript report on which the venerable chiefs of the church in this city are preparing charges of "indecent and shameful conduct on the part of the preacher. The church, it may be well to state, was filled to suffocation by an imense congregation, including two or three undred ladies, Rev. Mr. M'Donah said:

he history of dancing is full of all that is eastly, envious, murderous and lustful. It nas been stated that the terrible moral deasoment of dancing in the United States has seen the primary cause of nine-tenths of all deneral Lee was much affected, and said those he divorces in the country. Look at France, terms would have a good effect upon his country that is encouraging and licensing he social evil. Why, every man and woman ancing scalawag of a dancing chimneydies, and is soon engaged in the work o virtue they may possess, going from fami-to family, polishing off the girls as he bes. This French scoundrel has been acistomed to see women dancing in their rthday attire at home, and he soon has his pils in this country taught to do the same. have no doubt this sort of thing is done in is town. [Great commotion among the fenales in the congregation, and cries of "Shame!" "Shame!" and general smirking and tittering.] What is dancing? What is the inner life of dancing? Is it amusement? No. Is it pleasure? No. Is it healthful exercise? No. Everybody knows that the mer life of dancing is consciousness of sex. will repeat it, the inner life of the dance is the consciousness of sex—a feeling more easily understood than described. [More comsts, and have been used as an argument for motion, and repeated cries of "Shame!"] lisestablishment. A similar memorial, Who dares to deny that? Read Romans, signed some time ago at Oxford, will also be twelfth chapter, first verse, and Galatians, You doubt my word, some of you ofessed christians, who permit balls in your ouses, and let your wives and daughters be ngered, clawed and beslavered over by lustful and grinning libertines. [Uproar.] I tell you, if you would make the parties at your houses popular, you must shorten the dresses above and below the women. [Great excitement, and cries of "Put him out!"] Don't talk to me about dancing. I once looked through a door at a dance, and I saw the women acting like beasts-

"And I gazed, amazed and curious; " " "
They reeled, they set, they crossed, they cleckit, Loupin and filinging on a cammock, I wonder it didna hern their stomach." Where do you libertine and lustful chris-

tians get your dances from? I will tell you: They are sent from hell to France, and thence to Canada ein New York and Chicago, IA roice, "No, we import direct from headquarters, and save the middle-men; we're grantrong words: "You never can bridge the hasm between capital and labor here by a cid glove. You never can bridge it with the this town is a small hell, and this Dominion a hell nearly four million square miles in area. The Turk who, after looking at a modern waltz, asked, "And what followed?" had a level head. [Great uproar.] I'll show you what dancing is. I looked through a window at a dance in this town the other evening-do you want me to give names?-and I saw a young fool of a fellow approach a young adv, and I'll show you what followed. [Here Rev. Mr. M'Donagh tripped across the pulpit platform, and, bowing politely to an imagi nary young lady, said in soft tones, "My dear Miss M—, can I have the pleasure of a dance with you?" Then the reverend gentleman tripped back as if bearing a lady on his arm. This exhibition created great laughter] And now watch that young couple. The young woman begins to persuive.

Bushes at a large pleasure of a dance with you?" Then the reverend gentleman tripped back as if bearing a lady on his arm. This exhibition created great laughter] And now watch that young couple. The young woman begins to persuive.

Pittsburg, March 23, 1877. ple. The young woman begins to perspire her eyes flash, she grows excited; the man is also excited; he takes hold of the young lady's hand; his touch thrills her hrough and through, and off they go into

BEATRICE CENCI.

The Veil of Impenetrable Mystery Still Surrounding Her History-The Mary Queen of Scots of Rome.

The Roman correspondent of the London

excitement.

News writes: "What Mary Queen of Scots is to Edinburgh, Beatrice Cenci is to Romea personality that haunts you everywhere, a sort of genius loci, perpetually pleading with you its beauty, its sufferings, its sorrows in exenuation of the crime from which no apologist has yet cleared her. You stand before her portrait, by Guido Reni, in the Barbarini palace, and when the glamour of the painter's to find goodness in all things tender and beau tiful and your sense of truth and justice, which refuses to be satisfied with presum; tive evidence of innocence. Significant enough, the modern art of historical rehabili tation has not been practiced on her memory. With youth and surpassing loveliness on her side, no vindicator has yet done for her what Ferdinand Gregorovis by his splendid monograph has done for Lucrezia Borgia. True, the same spirit which inspired Cossa to retouch the sombre portraits handed down to us of Messalina and Nero, prompted the still iner genius of Guerrazzi to recast the traditional features of Beatrice Cenci, and to place them in a historic and social light from which they derive an artificial purity. Guerrazzi himself, conscious that he had only written a glowing romance, urged the Ron youth to fortify by documentary investigation and historical evidence, the view he had bodied forth from a sympathetic imagination, so that 'they might give him the consolation before he died of seeing the fair fame of that beautiful innocent restored.' For years the npartial light. The documents are now be- dying injunctions of Guerrazzi found no response; indeed, the grave had long closed over him when Signor Labruzzi, of Nexima an antiquarian and man of letters, to whom we owe the discovery of Metastosio's house in a totally different quarter from that in which the town council persists in commemorating it-set about their fulfilment.

first fact to be ascertained about Beatrice was the date of her birth, for even down to Guerrazzi's time biographers were by no means at one as to the age at which she was beheaded; and this Signor Labruzzi, with the good fortune that always avors sagagity, was not long in gettl Rummaging one day among the archives of the Church of San Lorenzo and Damaso, came upon some old baptismal record town council, and memorialized that body to erect a tablet commemorating her sufferings and sorrows in the capitol. In anticipation of such a ceremony, Guerrazzi had already written an epitaph in his well-known ad mirable style, and a committee was actually formed to carry the project into execution But the town council cautiously temporized, Clubs or parties purchasing tickets to the amount thinking it well that Signor Labruzzi should of over \$100 will be allowed a discount of 15 per But the town council cautiously temporized,

her fate, as her admission into the Roman Walhalla would imply. Time has run on and the three hundredth February of her birth has arrived, but nothing has been received from Signor Labruzzi except a renewof his petition for the erection of the tablet. Four years and more have elapsed since the discovery of the entry in the baptismal register fixing Beatrice's birthday, but the researches which began so auspiciously and which had so much to satisfy our minds upon, have either been suspended or are bar-ren of result. That the unhappy girl be-longed to a great and opulent house we know; that her beauty entitled her to rank with the fair women of the world from Helen of Tro to Mary Queen of Scots, the chef d'œucre of luido Reni, which is the gem of the Barbe rini collection, and which in thousands of copies has a place in every well-appointed mansion, and meets you at every turn in Rome, sufficiently attest; that her fate pos sesses a melancholy fascination for the high est as well as the humblest minds, let the drama of Shelley, the romance of Guerrazzi and the minute particularity with which the Roman menial will yet narrate it to you, bear witness; but whether she was or was not innocent of the foulest deed that humanity can ommit, is still wrapped in the most impene trable mystery.

proval of her life, or to such sympathy with

Robert E. Lee's Sword. The Bangor (Me.) Whig recently stated hat at the time of Lee's surrender the rebel hieftan came to the spot designated "we ing a splendid testimonial sword that had been presented to him, and doubtless intend ed that the weapon should become the his-toric emblem of the lost cause at the national capital. General Grant prevented this by gracefully waiving the surrender of the sword of his vanquished foe, and hastily penciling the terms he demanded, passed th randum to Lee, who became visibly affected with emotion on perceiving the generosity with which all the officers of his command were to be treated by their conqueror.' accuracy of this statement has been denie a communication printed in the Richmond Va.) Dispatch, and the Whig substantiates it by the following letter from General Grant: Washington, D. C., March 23, 1877.

A. Boutelle, Esq., Bangor: The Bangor Whig and Courier's account is strictly correct except in this: Nothing was said about swords, side-arms, baggage, or private horses until I wrote the term surrender, in which I gave them, at which General Lee was much affected, and said those army. He had on apparently an entirely new uniform and a magnificent sword-suc France can fiddle and dance, and many a as is not usually worn in the field—and it cer tainly left the impression that the expectation weep leaves France for France's good, and was to surrender it. Nothing was said in goes to New York or Chicago, where he an- the preliminary conversation to warrant the ounces himself as a teacher of dancing or assumption that nothing more was to be usic, obtains a position in a family of young granted to the rebel army than that they dies, and is soon approach in the second control of the rebel army than that they were to be permitted to return to their home learing out these young girls of every shred on laying down their arms, and not to be molested in their persons so long as they re mained there and obeyed the laws in force U. S. GRANT. thereat.

A Statue to Halleck.

New York World: A full length statue of Fitz Greene Halleck has just been completed, and will be unveiled in Central park in the early part of May next. The statue was wrought by Wilson Macdonald, of this city, through the instrumentality of General James Grant Wilson, Halleck's friend and biographer. General Wilson conceived the idea of erecting the statue some years ago, whenla statue was erected to the memory of the poet at Guilford, Connecticutt, his native place. An appeal was made to the public for funds by William Cullen Bryant, General Wilson, Benjamin H. Field, Samuel B. Ruggles and others of a committee appointed to take the matter in charge, asking for the subscription scribers were Frederic De Peyster, Hamilton Fish, James G. Bennett, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Wm. M. Evarts, A. Oakey Hall, William B. Ogden, Henry Clews, Moses Taylor, Wm. H. Aspinwall, S. J. Tilden and others. The statue represents the poet in a sitting pos ture, after the manner of the Seward statue in Madison square, which was modeled after Don't looked side of the Mall, at the intersection of the carriage-way. This is the first statue ye erected in Central park to the memory of an American poet. Wm. Cullen Bryant will preside on the occasion of the unveiling, William Allen Butler will deliver an address and John G. Whittier will contribute a poem. Many distinguished literary men have signified their intention of being present. The statue is now in the rooms of the Historical

> A Word of Warning to Counterfeiters! The wide-spread fame of Hostetter's Stomach Bit ters causes a necessity on our part to remind, from Imitating said article is a punishable offense; and we now give this word of caution, that we will most assuredly have all those persons engaged in refilling our second-hand bottles, selling by the gallon or barrel, or in any manner whatsoever palming off on the public a spurious article purporting to be our preparation, punished to the full extent of the law. We never fail to convict as the New Orleans and St. Louis Court Records fully affirm. Penalty for counterfeiting, or dealing in counterfeit trade-mark goods, as set forth in a law recently passed in Congress; "Fine not exceeding \$1000, or imprisonment not more than two years, or both such fine and imprisonment." NOTICE TO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS, -Hostetter's

ALL nervous, exhausting, and painful diseaser speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple and effective, and can be easily applied by the dance, he ready to pounce on her virtue the first chance that offers. [A voice, "You know how it is yourself." Cheers and great malled free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indisretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America

Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH I. INMAN. Station D. Bible House, New York City. KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO STARCH

Is the best and most economical in the world parace, and when the glamour of the painter's act has passed from you, the strange conflict eign substances that figure linen.

Is perfectly pure—free from acids and other for eign substances that figure linen.

Is stronger than any other, requiring much less the old unsettled strife between your instinct | quantily in using.

Is uniform—stiffens and finishes work always the

> Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch Is the most delicious of all preparations for PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, Etc

Notice to Stockholders.

Memphis, Tenn., March 10, 1877.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their bankinghouse on the second Tuesday, being the 10th day of April, 1877, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., at which time an election will be held for Five Directors to serve the ensuing year. erve the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

JOHN T. FARGASON, President.

R. A. PARKER, Cashler JNO. REID, BUILDER

326 Second Street.

STAIRS A SPECIALTY. Estimates made for WANTED AGETNS
FOR THE
Best SELLINGSIX

PIECE JEWELRY COMBINATION
OUT Gents' elegant Watch-Chain, Gold-PlatedSleeve Buttons, Collar-Buttons, Set of Spiral Studs,
Plain Bling, and imitation Coral Scarf-Pin. Complete sample lots; 25 cents; 12 lots, \$2. Special
erm regents. BBIDE & CO. 765 Prodway, N. Y.

ANHOOD RESTO RESTORED. have tried in vain every knewn remedy will learn of a simple prescription, FREL for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any drugnist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N.Y.

ROYAL Havana Lottery, 1877. Grand Extraordinary Drawing of April 18 \$1,350,000 DISTRIBUTED.

First Capital Prize 8500 Second Capital Prize 200 Third Capital Prize 50 Third Capital Prize 50 2346 Prizes, none less than \$500. Price of Tickets, Whole, \$100; Half, \$50; Quarter, \$25; Tenth, \$10; Twentieth, \$5.

TUTT'S PILLS

A distinguished physician of New York says "It is astonishing how universally Dr. Tott's Pills are used. In my daily rounds, I hear of them are used. In my daily rounds, I hear of them are only among the poor, but their virtues are heraided from the mansions of the wealthy and refined. Knowing the inventor from his long connection with the medical profession, I have great confidence in their merits, and of late have often prescribed them with the happlest results in cases where I desired to make a decided impression on the liver."

TUTT'S PILLS Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the cure sick headache. practice of medicine thirty years. TUTT'S PILLS TUTT'S PILLS TUTT'S PILLS CURB TORPID LIVER PRICE 25 CTS. TUTT'S PILLS OFFICE:

IMPART APPETITE. | NEW YORK. DRS. MORSE & BUDDEKE,

Office-No. 281 Second Street,

(Opposite Appeal Office). I have this day associated with me in the practice of medicine IVO W. BUDDEKE, M.D., of Nashville, Tenn. L. D. MORSE, M.D.

Memphis, March 31, 1877.

THOS. D. RADCLIFFE & CO., Commission Merchants

No. 291 Front Street.



STYLES JUST RECEIVED

Send for CATALOGUE which shows every Garment numbered. directions

J. B. ALDRICH, General Agent, 254 Second Street, Memphis. Horses and Mules.

JUST RECEIVED, a fine lot of plantation and sity Mules; also, a good assortment of Saddle and Harness Horses. Call before purchasing elsewhere, J. A. FORREST & CO. M. D. L. STEWART SOLICITOR

ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Office-No. 34 Poplar Street, Memphis.

WILL practice in the Courts of Law and Chan-steppi, and give special attention to collections, con-veyancing, etc.

V. B. WADDELL. Attorney-at-Law, General Land Agent, A ND Proprieter of the Abstract of Land Titles in Tunica county, Mississippi. Look to your A in Tunlea county, Mississippi. Look to your land titles. I have now complete, a perfect Abstract of Titles of all lands in Tunlea county, Miss., as it was before portions of the same were taken for Tate and Quitman counties. This Abstract shows that there are very few perfect titles in Tunica county. Many of them are utterly defective, and there are scarcely any that are not clouded by tax-titles. In some instances I find that valuable plantations, about the titles of which the holders have entertained no doubt, are held by titles that would avail nothing before a court, either in prosecuting or defending a sult in ejectment. The defects in these titles may generally be cured if they are ascertained at once and the proper remedy applied. I will furnish abstracts on short notice, charging one collar for each conveyance noted on the abstract. Payable

JOHN JOHNSTON. JOHNSTON & FORD.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW No. 40 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn The Rheumatic

CURED IN NO TIME. INSTAN'A NEGUS RELIEF. Price Two Do inrs per Bottle. WHOLESALE Druggists will receive sampler Free of charge, in order to try same on poor copie. No agents. Address direct HERMANN COHEN, Chemist,

36 and 38 Cedar Street, New York.

CHAMPION PLOWS!

PORTER, TAYLOR & CO., AGENTS, 300 Front Street. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO

WIN A FORTUNE FIFTH GUAND DRAWING, 1877. At New Orleans, Tuesday, May 1st. LGUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1808, with a capital of \$1,000,000 to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000. Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place menthly. It never CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30.00 100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars Each. Hair Tickets \$1. LIST OF PRIZES:



1857 Prizes, amounting to. \$110,400 write for circulars or send orders to M. A. Dau-phin, P. O. 692, New Orleans, La. Extraordinary Semi - Annual Drawing, Under the personal supervision of Gen. G.T. BEAUREGARD, of Louistana, and Gen. JUBALA. EARLY, of Virginia. TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH.

Capital Prize, \$100,000. Tickets, \$10 only. NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS.

A RECENT act of the Legislature requires that all city taxes for the year 1876, due and unpaid on the first of April, 1877, shall be put in the hands of officers for collection, incurring a p milty of 4 per cent, commission and 50 cents for a levy.

This is my last notice, J. J. RAWLINGS, County Trustee.